Gamma Rays

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There is no gravitational red shift from the sun. This statement was as true in the 1920s as it is now.
Is there gravitational light deflection? No redshift does not exclude light deflection. One can construct models that change light intensity (E,B fields) without changing frequency. But then, there would be no need to chase solar eclipses to observe light aberration close to the sun's surface. One could go to, say, two solar radii, instead of one, and observe easily from anywhere. But that is not what one does. No doubt with hindsight because there would be no aberration anymore.
The light deflection observed close to the sun's surface is due to the sun's *atmosphere*.
Therefore, "Gravitational lensing" doesn't exist, either. There are gas (plasma) clouds in the universe that can act as lenses and produce the same effect.
So, if light is not red-shifted and not deflected, there is not much effect of gravitation left. We can even go so far as to say that light is insensitive to gravity.

That visible light from the sun is actually the quantity described by Maxwell's equations is proven by the fact that we can produce it in free-electron lasers using classical equations.
We can also produce MeV light by having a laser beam encounter a high-energy particle beam. The scattered light is blue-shifted to high energies.

Yet, there is a category of "light" that defies the above statements: Gamma rays from Möβbauer sources.
When performing an experiment to test the effect of gravity, one clearly observes that these Gamma rays "fall" in the gravitational field. Whatever the interpretation, they are not insensitive to gravity.
The logical conclusion is that Gamma rays from Möβbauer sources are not "light" but "heavy".
These Gamma rays must be matter fields, uncharged and of little mass.
Meaning that what we thought to know best, we actually know worst.